

THREE YEARS OF WAR WITH RECORD OF GAIN AND LOSSES

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 28.—The military situation of the Entente on the western front at the end of the third year is regarded by competent authorities as actually better than a year ago and enormously better prospectively by reason of American intervention. A big change in the relative position of the Allies was brought about by evacuation of part of France by the Germans.

On both the western and eastern fronts in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly-established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States, have been drawn in by the central empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to a republic.

Political events within the German and Austrian empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichstag as the fourth year dawns.

In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, returned to the cabinet with the portfolio of minister of munitions.

Portugal and Rumania threw in their fortunes with the entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama canal. Costa Rica put her naval bases at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay expressed her sympathy for the United States.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian political protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson, of the British war council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French general headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000.

The first and second American contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27.

Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age are now in the army, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and other entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military financial and otherwise. The United States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter called a halt; and four after

the entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering around Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defenses.

Battle of the Somme

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French. It was estimated that 38 German divisions, or, based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 760,000 men, opposed the British and French on this twenty-mile front. In this battle the British air supremacy became dominant. By November the British and French had taken St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel and Beaumont and had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring, the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as "Hindenburg's victorious retreat" to newly-established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Ipres, Peronne, Nesle, Fayette, Gricourt, Vaux, Roye, Tergnier, Ham and hundreds of other positions were lost by the Germans. In an evacuation which French critics regard as memorial the Germans left a track of wide-spread devastation which aroused world-wide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retirement for a depth of from 5 to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles.

Von Hindenburg Retires

In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting. Monchy-le-Preux was taken; and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counterattacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. This offensive, continued, placed the British astride the Hindenburg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Drocourt-Queant line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Auberive. In the first days of Champagne offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of Soissons, through Rheims to Auberive.

British Flyers Excel

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wytschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Messines, for two miles east and

northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners and great stores of artillery. Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Comines canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting 8th there had been confined to raiding operations. It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war. These operations forced the Austro-Germans to relinquish lines they had held throughout the winter of 1915-1916.

The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance

on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. The latter front extended 18½ miles. Known as "Regiments July First," these troops, reinvigorated by the consciousness of political liberty, confounded German military prophets by the magnitude and extent of their offensive.

Led by Alexander Kerensky, minister of war, and observed by American army officers, the "Regiments July First" forced the Teutons to evacuate Brzezany, and they captured many important positions, including terrain west and south of Halicz town and strongly defended positions northwest of Stanislaw. On July 11 Halicz was taken, thus smashing the Austro-German front between Brzezany and the Carpathians.

This Russian operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. The Germans were reported to be rushing troops from the Italian and French fronts. Widespread enthusiasm was created throughout Russia, and the moral effect on the other entente powers was tremendous.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw the occupation of Rumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the

oil and grain fields. The Rumanian army, reformed, is co-operating with the Russians.

The newly-equipped Serbian army arrived at Saloniki in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo, on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the co-operation of entente and Venizelist troops, won Monastir and Cerna.

Naval Warfare

Except for submarine operations, naval writers have found little to engage their attention during the past year.

Germany continued to rely on U-boats. This policy led to unrestricted warfare which drew the United States into the conflict.

U-boats destroyed an estimated gross tonnage of more than 4,000,000 during the year. This included 2,000,000 flying the British flag sunk from February 25 to July 1.

America's destroyer flotilla arrived in British waters in May. Without the loss of a ship or a man, American warships convoyed the first American troops to France. Two submarine attacks were made on the transports. At least one U-boat was sunk. American warships took over from British and French vessels the patrol of American coasts. Brazil added her navy to ours in South American waters.

Cities from Bagdad to London have been subjected to raids, notable attacks being those by German Zeppelins and airplanes on London. In four attacks on England in May, June and July, 287 persons were killed and 837 injured.

COMPARISON OF THE AIRMEN FROM THREE GREAT NATIONS

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 28.

—Interesting comparisons of British, French and German methods of air fighting were made recently by General Von Hoepfner, Commander of the German flying forces in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Holland News Bureau. General Von Hoepfner admitted that the air forces of the Entente Allies were superior on the western front and in the Balkans, but said that on the eastern front the German airmen outnumbered their adversaries.

More superiority in numbers, however, he professed to believe, meant nothing when compared with quality of machines and of the men flying them. He added:

"The Frenchman is obviously not to be placed on a par with our airmen from the point of view of morals, but it is just in flying the British proves that he is of German race

and therefore has a love of fighting. In general the Frenchman only attacks when he feels himself numerically superior. He avoids a fight under equal conditions. The Briton seeks the combat. The Frenchman only attacks once; if the first attack be unsuccessful, he immediately retires. The Englishman, on the other hand, fights till he or his opponent goes under.

"In their squad aeroplanes of 200 horse-power, and the British Sopwith triplanes, they possess splendid machines which mostly equal our best machines.

"More important, however, than the superiority of the machines is that of the crews. The enemy battle airmen are just as much up to their job as ours. That is not so, however, with the reconnoitering airmen. In the case of the French, their training, which should be of a purely military character, is mediocre; while with the British it is even inferior. Here are to be found the deeper causes of the better performances of our fliers.

"To British flying is a sport. The climax whereof is a fight. They seek the combat regardless of the question whether the carrying out of the charge entrusted to them renders this necessary or not. The German is first of all a soldier, who looks upon every flight as a military operation, and that decides his line of conduct. Our proportionately smaller losses, therefore, show that our commanders are too good soldiers to set their airmen impossible tasks. Moreover the airmen are not sent out singly, for the fulfillment of military tasks is more important than all spirit of sport and all bravery. The century-old German military tradition cannot be caught up by the three years' warfare of the British."

spare more than two or three days at a time.

Men and women belong. On trips to snow summits, the women of necessity wear trousers and all are provided with alpenstocks and hob nailed shoes. Iron pins will be anchored in the rocky walls of Mount Jefferson this year and ropes will be attached so that the ascent of the pinnacle will be made with less danger.

CLEARING UP BANDITS ON MEXICAN ISTHMUS

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—General Salvador Alvarado, governor of Yucatan, who was called to the capital some time ago for a conference with president Carranza, has returned to Yucatan to assume full charge of military operations for the extermination of bandits in the states of Yucatan, Tabasco and Campeche. It was generally rumored when General Alvarado arrived here that he was to assume a place in Carranza's cabinet but his departure seems to have put an end to such rumors.

EAT LESS BREAD CAMPAIGN

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 28.—The "Eat Less

GOVERNOR RAISES THE COUNTY LEVY

Governor Boyle has rearranged the apportionment of the counties for the first draft. Nye county's quota is placed at 75 instead of 60, as given in the first announcement.

It is stated that the rearrangement has been made because there are a great many more aliens and alien enemies registered in some counties than in others.

The total number of citizens and declarants registered in the state is 8,003, according to the new computations, the aliens and alien enemies number 4,063, making a total registration of 12,066 in the state of Nevada.

Credits for voluntary enlistments have decreased the quota for the state 382 men.

The following statement shows the gross quota, credits and net quota assigned to each county in the state of Nevada:

County	Gross Quota	Credits	Net Quota
Churchill	66	27	29
Clark	94	26	68
Douglas	23	4	19
Elko	191	40	151
Esmeralda	51	12	39
Eureka	20	4	16
Humboldt	138	42	96
Lander	39	25	14
Lincoln	44	3	41
Lyon	81	10	71
Mineral	37	14	23
Nye	105	30	75
Ormsby	21	5	16
Storey	23	1	22
Washoe	293	80	213
White Pine	207	59	148
Total	1453	382	1051

Bread" campaign initiated by the national war savings committee has been quite a success. Since the inauguration of propaganda the consumption of flour has decreased by 10 per cent.

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